A DARING LIEUTENANT.

War Prison Life in the North—An Attempt by Prisoners to Tunnel Their Way Out— Becollections of Johnson's Island.

Early in November, 1863, after Gen.
Lee had successfully driven Meade across
the Rapidan back to Centreville, and the
entire force south of the Rappahannock,
for the purpose of going into winter
quarters, Hays' brigade was sent to picket
the north bank at Rappahannock station.
Here they were re-enforced by the Louislana Guard battery and a portion of
Gen. Hoke's North Carolina brigade.

After being on duty of decreases

Gen. Hoke's North Carolina brigade.

After being on duty a day, a forward movement was made by the enemy in that direction, and French's entire corps, under Sedgewick, bore down upon them. The onslaught was terrific—the enemy but the callent brigade. The onslaught was terrific—the enemy being ten to one—but the gallant brigade held them in check until night, when their lines were broken and they were cut off from their own pontoon bridge. The Rappahaunock was at that point not fordable, and the night was intensely cold, so that their capture was inevitable. Nevertheless, they resisted to the last.

The Louisiana Guard battery discharged their pieces when the enemy were upon them, and two of their men were bayoneted at the guns. Many of the officers threw away their swords to avoid surrendering them, and Lieut. Charlie Pierce, of the Seventh Louisiana, bath his words to his terrendering them.

casembled around the camp fire at night, surrounded by Federal pickets, Leon Bertin, by the advice of Col. D. B. Penn, the only field officer captured, threw the flag into the flames, as the effectual means of

The following morning the prisoners were taken to the Old Cap'tal prison, where they were confined three days, when the officers were sent to Johnson's Island and the privates to Point Look-

As soon as the captured officers reached their future prisons, the buoyancy of their natures asserted itself, and during the winter months every species of amusement possible was indulged in to drive away the ennui and render prison life bearable.

A minstrel company was formed, of which Charlie H. Pierce was among the leading performers, and their entertainments were witnessed and appreciated by many outside as well as inside the prison, and by none more eagerly than the officers of the carriers who invertible as

spies.

Johnse, a's Island, it will be remembered, is three miles from Sandusky, Ohio, and 'out thirty miles from the Canada.

There is, however, a strip of land wave miles from the prison, leading to a swamp or woods on the Canada side.

An opportunity soon presented itself, which he eagerly seized. One morning the offal cart was driven in by a soldier under the influence of liquor, who lay down in Chariles succe 2 ed in securing his overcost and cap. Quick as thought he jumped upon the driver's sent, neized the sentinels at the gate, who apened it for his egrees, and got beyond the parspet, imagining himself at last fee. But the condition of the soldier being discovered by the prison guard, a being discovered by the prison guard, a last there has emmanded until the fallowing morning. But the last the remained until the fallowing morning the sent neighbor of the soldier of their unfortunated upon the fallowing morning the sent neighbor over the sent neighbor over the sent neighbor over the sent neighbor of the soldier that they prepared his bunk to lead the sentinels at the gate, who apened it for his egrees, and got beyond the parspet, imagining himself at last feet. But the condition of the soldier himself, and there he remained until try it? See another column.—Eagle.

hue and a cry was raised, the ruse detected, and a squad sent in pursuit of the fugitive, who was soon overtilen, and the intrepid Charlie was brought back to

the intrepid Charlie was brought back to his prison quarters.

This daring attempt led to increased rigilance on the part of the sentinels, and rendered our here an object to be watched and dreaded. But his darling object was not to be abandoned, and his third attempt exceeded his previous one in strategy and execution.

With a chosen few, he conceived the project of scaling the parapet, attacking the sentinels with rocks, and breaking for the Canadian shore, the lake being

Scaling ladders were made as secretly as possible, and a bright moonlight night selected for the attempt. There was only one pisto obtainable, and this fell by lot to the possession of Lieut. Wheeler, of Morgan's cavalry. The others armed themselves with rocks. Lieuts. Pierce, Wheeler and J. B. Knowles, of Louisville, Ky., were the first toget their ladders in position and attempt the ascent. Our hero, however, was the only one who gained the parapet. A rock in his hand was as true as a rifle ball, thanks to his base ball experience. With it he felled the sentinol. His cousin, across the river. Col. Terry and a few others successfully swam across, but many lost their lives in the attempt. Leon Bertin, the color-bearer of the Seventh Louisiana, tore the flag from the staff and concealed it in his bosom. In fact, everything possible was done by the gallant fellows to render their capture as barren of trophics as possible, while in point of cashalities it was a dearly bought victory for the enemy.

The entire force captured numbered about 1,409 men, consisting of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Louisiana Guard Battery, and about 200 of Hoke's North Carolius brigade.

The capture was witnessed from the south bank by Gens. Lee and Early, who dinary one in Charlie Pierce, and hun-gry, chilled and footsore, he was peedly marched back to his old quarters. The gallant fellow often said that he felt more chagrined and discouraged at being brought back by civilians than if captured by regular soldiers. But his fortitude soon returned, and his mind constantly dwell upon the one darling object

Charlie now became an object of the strictest surveillance on the part of every agent of the enemy. His every movement was watched, so that his sole reliance was upon strategy for his fourth at-

confining himself in his bunk as much as possible, keeping his own counsel, like a good general, but working like a beaver. As a piece of workmanship, it was pronounced by all who saw it a marvel of mechanical ingenuity and skill. He was fortunate enough to find an old rusty bayonet, which he soon made look like polished steel, and how he stained the gun to make it look real, no one but himself knew; but that it did look so the sequel will show. Having everything in readiness, how out them to use? The guard must be brought into the block at night, so that he could fall in with the men and march out with them. Confiding his intention to only a trusted few of his messmates, he requested Lieut Mi ments were witnessed and appreciated by many outside as well as inside the prison, and by none more eagerly than the officers of the garrison, who invariably assembled to witness them.

They also organized base-ball clubs, the Southern kine composed of those below the rank of Captain, of which Charles Pierce was Captain and catcher, and the Confederate nine composed of the higher efficers. Their championship game was considered one of the best everplayed, and was witnessed by upward of 3,000, people, including the prisoners, officers and citizens of Sandusky, Chic, who eagerly embraced the opportunity to be present. Sc apprehensive were the prison officials that the game was gotten up for the purpose of covering an attempt to break out, that they had the sides of the northless drawn back and the guns prepared for action. The Sanduky Register published a long and culogistic scrount of the gare, which was won by the Southerners, and it was made the subject of severe comment by the bitter Radical press of the North, who immediately demanded the removal of the commanding officer for allowing the rebus so much liberty. Their mischievous efforts were successful; the commander was removed, and the amusement of the commandiug officer for allowing the rebus so much liberty. Their mischievous efforts were successful; the commander was removed, and the amusement of the them the light of the information; the south present is the third the commandius officers for allowing the rebus so much liberty. Their mischievous efforts were successful; the commander was removed, and the amusement of the game, and the subject of severe commend by the prison spice.

In all the prison spoorts Licent. Charlie Pierce was regarded as the leader. His versatile telent, genial humor, stating the reconstruction of the commandiug officer for allowing the reconstruction of the command of the commander was removed, and the amusement of the game that the commander was removed, and the anticology the prisoners, for the time the prison spice.

In all

got it.

Licutenant—Well, you are a fine soldier! No cartridge-box! Suppose the rebels were to attack us while we are in here among them? Let me see your zun, air!

Johnstora Island, it will be remembered, is three miles from Sandusky Ohio, and bout thirty miles from the Canacky. There is, however, a strip of land olve miles from the prison, leading to a swamp or woods on the Canada side.

The severity of the winter season being past, the minds of many of the prisoners naturally reverted to attempts to eccape, and no one was more bent on it than the heroic and daring Charlle Pierce. A tunnal had been commenced from block 8, but the project was deemed abortive, owing to its long distance from the deadline, and abandoned. Charlie then transferred his operations to block 1, where he goon organized a working party, who succeeded, by incessant labor, in completing a tunnel to the extreme end of the works, But, alsal for human expectations, when the attempt was made to pass out they were pounced upon by a guard and thair hopes blasted. Thus the initial terminal and the initial attempt.

On a less active and vigorous mind such a signal failure would have had a paralysing effect. But it only aroused the ambition of our hear to succeed at all has da, and his thoughts were instantly termed to some plan for the future.

As opportunity soon presented itself,

Arriving at his home in New Orleans.

even tenor of his way.

But the gallant spirit that could never bend to the enemy had to succumb to the yellow monater in 1867, at the age of twenty-six years, and his remains now rest, with the dust of many of his former comrades, in Greenwood Cemetery.

The brilliant record of Haya' brigade will show no name more fit to adorn the niche of fame than that of Lieut. Charles Hatch Pierce.

Hon, M. P. O'Connor, of South Carolina, and Hon. E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, have prepared and submitted a bill to Congress looking to a return to the freedmen of the South of their savings deposited in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The bill recites certain facts and conveys such intelligence as cannot but prove important to all concerned. Everything is done by this bill to reimburse the freedmen and to protect them against fraud in accurring

In connection with the bill, Messrs. O'Connor and Ellis recite some facts in the history of the Bank, which are woth repeating. The Freedman's Bank was incorporated by act of Congress in 1865 and collapsed in 1874. The original design was a beneficent one; but it was horribly and abominably perverted. At the time of its establishment, the freedmen were just emerging from slavery, and, weak and dependent, they were easily persuaded to favor anything that bore upon its face the symbols of United States protection and authority. It is certain that the agents of the Bank represented to the freedmen that the Government had established the "Freedman's Savings and Trust Company" solely in their interest, and for the purpose of protecting and defending their material rights. It was held out to the freedmen that the Government was responsible for whatever densets. rights. It was held out to the freedmen that the Government was responsible for whatever deposits might be made with the company; indeed, on many of the pass, books which were issued to the depositors it was plainly printed that the Government was responsible for the depositors it was plainly printed that the Government was responsible for the depositors it was plainly printed that the Government was responsible for the depositors it was plainly printed that the Government was responsible for the depositors it was plainly printed that the Government was responsible for the depositors of the same pass-books were nictures of these same pass-books were nictures of the wall-known faces of Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, O. O. Howard, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and others who had been the most prominent and avowed champions of the rights and interests of the freedmen.

Trusting blindly to these promises and inducements the freedmen of the South posited, from 1865 to 1874 the sum of \$57,315,857.78.

\$57,315,867.78.

Soon after the act of incorporation the principal office was established at New York. There was no provision for branch banks. There was one bulwark in the charter against peculation and fraud, as follows:

follows:

"SECTION 5. Be it further enacted that the general business and objects of the corporation hereby created, shall be to receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered thereto by or on behalf of persons hitherto held in slavery in the United States and investing the same in stocks, bonds, Treasury notes or other securities of the United States."

the approval of the President, and was the death blow to the concern. Valueless real estate and wild-cat stocks were exchanged for the hard earned cash of the freedmen, in a way that is monstrous to contemplate. A more barefaced and shameless swindle never was perpetrated upon so defenseless and confiding a peo-

Congress, but repeated exposures of the concern by the tress at last shamed the National Legislature into an attempt at remedy, in 1875. It was too late.

The actual loss of the company, when it suspended, was about \$1,259,931,89. It is probable that \$500,000 of this sum is due to white depositors. The object of the bill is to indemnify only freedmen. About \$1,000,000 would refund the present total loss.

The payment of this sum is based upon the responsibility of the Government for the creation of the bank; that the Government for the creation of the bank; that the Government for the creation of the bank; that an attempt at remedy was tardy; and that after the charter was so amended and the carnival of wrong and plunder began, and continued in a manner so open, shameful, and glaring as to attract the attention and challenge the criticism of the newspaper press and public, and that, too, right in the capital of the nation and immediately under the eye of Congress, it failed to notice or to attempt to nave the company, and newer even ordered an investigation until 1276, more than two years after the failure occurred. Congress carciessly turned over the company to an army of well-salaried and uselers commissioners, clerks, attorneys, and messengers, who, like vultures, for aix years past have been fattering upon the carcass of the institution, and who in these six years, in the alabana of minima and conditions to conclude that "the Government should incorably leads the Committee to conclude that "the Government should indemnify the freedmen depositors for the losses they have sustained in the failure of the "Freedman's Savings and Trist Company," and they therefore report the substitute for H. R. No. 499 and No. 2700, with the recommendation that the same be passed."

There is a mass of evidence fortifying the pesitions taken by the Committee, whose report has been so ably prepared by Messrs. O'Conner and Eille. We do not see how the Congress will certainly vote this act of justice, and remedy the wrong done by R

THE EDGEFIELD TRAGEDY.

began at 6 a. m. The managers were R. H. Mims, B. P. Covar and St. Julian Bland. All these gentlemen were adherents of the mass meeting or convention ference of opinion as to whether his house is really within the incorporation or without. His vote was challenged by either Mr. R. G. Bonham or Dr. Wallace Bland, both of whom stood near the pells. Mr. Clisby contended that he had the right to vote. After some discussion, it was agreed to leave the matter to be decided by a recent surveyor, which survey was said or thought to be in the Auditor's office. Subsequently it was ascertained that the said survey was not in the Auditor's office. Subsequently it was ascertained that the said survey was not in the Auditor's office. Cain, in the meantime, retired from the Court Room, in which the election was being held, and after an hour or so returned, accompanied by Mr. Clisby, and renewed his application to vote. Hereupon it was stated that the survey cooled not be found, and the matter still being in grave doubt, Cain was not allowed to vote, but was informed by the managers that if he would procure an affidavit from Mr. Mims, surveyor, that his house stood within the incorporated limbs.

cain was not allowed to vote, but was informed by the managers that if he would procure an affidavit from Mr. Mims, surveyor, that his house stood within the incorporated limits, he would then be at liberty to (teposit his ballot. Mr. Mims lives 12 miles northward of our town, but still, before the hour of closing the polls, his litestation could have been procured. After this, Mr. Clisby and Dr. Blaud walked out of the Court Room together into the high pinzze which overlocks the public square, and hare took place the fatal rencontre. We cannot recount the words of the dispute. Yo know them not. We give the results without protending to know or say in what order they came. Dr. Bland through the abdomen. Mr. St. Julian Bland shot Mr. Clisby through the stongard through the abdomen. Mr. St. Julian Bland shot Mr. Clisby through the stongard through the abdomen. Mr. St. Julian Bland shot Mr. Clisby through the stongard through the shome of whether Mr. Clisby through the stongard through the shome of whether Mr. Clisby through the stongard through the shome of well-and and through the abdomen of whether Mr. Clisby through the stongard through the shome of well-and and through the shome of well-and through the abdomen of well-and through the abdomen of well-and through the abdomen of well-and through the shome of well-and through the stongard through the shome of well-and through the shome of the sho

Hon. N. L. Griffin. He is barely twenty-four years of age.

Mr. Clisby is lying in his own house, suffering intensely, but likely to recover. He is not a native of Edgefield, but came hither from Alabama some twelve or thirteen years ago. He is a nephew of the two gentleners of his name who are prominent citizens of Macon, Ga. He is married, and has one child. His age is about thirty-one years.

married, and has one child. His age is about thirty-one years.

Mr. Glover's wounds are not very se-rious, though one, in his thigh, is said to be very painful.

And in chronicling this inexpressibly And in chronicling this inexpressibly painful affair, we have striven most earneatly, as God is our witness, to tell the exact, unbiassed, indisputable truth, putting party and personal friend a sternly behind us, and saying no world that might binder the ultimate reconciliation of men and of women who live

A Barky who Prefers the Virginia Pent-

State and are now in Liberia. We will endeavor to give as near as possible the atory as told in his own language.

"I left Danville, Virginia, for New York on the 25th day of September, 1876, with my father and mother, who carried with them nine children. We took passage on the Elizabeth for Monrovia. This vessel had on beare when it left New York two hundred colored people, going to Liberia. The trip was made in fifty-three days, and many died before reaching Monrovia. I think we landed seventy-five. One of our family died on the

some kind broke out on board of the vessel, and I saw my wife, mother aisters and
brothers, all one by one buried in the sea,
each wrapped in a canvas bag, kept on
board the ship for that purpose. The
three kind benefactors who assisted us transferred for Charleston, where I landed on last Monday two weeks ago, and I am now on my way to Danville, Va., the only member of my family living, on foot, sick, and entirely dependent on the kindness of those who give me something to eat and a place to sleep. I don't ask for money, sir, I only wish to get strength enough to walk to my old home in Virginia."

Daring this poor man's recital of his sad experience, he at times was very much affected.

Can you teil me anything about the emigrants who went out on the Azor?

"Well, yes, sir, I know some of them. There is Clark, from Clarender County, He has lost his entire family; and Louisa Miller, from Richland County, she has lost her husband and all her children; she is there all by herself and dying to get back. Senator Gaillard is dead. Reve. Bouey and Flegicz are still living. I also saw Mr. Williams, the correspondent of the News and Counter."

country?

"No, sir, I nover saw any of those things, though I and been told they were there before leaving America. After we got there the natives saw how ignorant our people were, and humored this thing, and told them that if they would go in the interior of the country they would find them all there. Many of our people went to find these things, and died in the search for them. I saw very "the bacon in Liberia, as it is not raised there."

there."
I suppose you have no desire to return to Liberia?
No, sir; rather than repeat my experience at Monrovia, I say it? all sincerity and truth, I would preser it in and dying a slave, or to apend the remainder of my days in the Virginia Penitontiary, than return to that or sed land."
Here the interview anded,

mainly aftair, we have striven most earnally, as God is our witness, to tell the track, and the independent of the track, and the independent of t

"THE SUN DO MOVE."

Richmord, Va., April 5.

Your correspondent, noticing the revived interest attending the annuonement that the Rev. John Jasper would for the lest time, preach his famous sermon on the 'Rotation of the Sun' would his way thither yestelday. The day was oppressively warm—the church more so. He was unfortunate enough to secure a seat in a window, to the windward of the dusky congregation. However, on this occasion there were a great many volite people present, whom the church treats very civilly, reserving for them the best seats. The choir is a representative negro choir—no instrument, but keeping the perfection of time.

Without unnecessary delay, Mr. Jasper commenced his sermon. He is a man of aixty-eight years, large and powerfull, built, lack as ebony and wears allver-rimined spectacles, which give him a venerable appearance. Commencing in an almost inarticulate voice, he makes some introductory remarks about his sermon, among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in the course of his sermon; among which was one to the effect that when he said in th

and passing on rapidly to the execution of the five kings he spoke of their bodies hanging until the "going down of the sun," and then leaning over the pulpit he asked with a weird chuckle: "Does

prose, he speaks of the judgment day. "Dey shall cail on de rocks and de mountains to cover dem, and de earth shall be melted with a fervent he t, we all shall be changed at de last trump—in a moment, in de twinkle ob an eye-and de dead in Christ shall rie- first." All this in perfect rhythia, catching his breath with deep loud gasps. The scene is thrilling. The negroes rise to their feet in all parts of the church—powerfully wrought up—eyebalis distended and glistening. "Glory to God," "Amen," are heard from different parts of the church. The preacher continuing in this strain, indulges their feelings for rome time, and then closes rather abruptly.

As a specimen of inborn, uncultivated eloquence, his preaching is unsurpassed. The excitement of the negroes, the intense, all-absorbing earnestness of the preacher, and the dark weind surroundings, all combine to make a picture so singularly fascinating that once seen it will never be forgotten.—Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

and Tampadipa, and other Great Empires and Countries, and of all the Umbrella-Wearing Chiefs, the Braporter of Religiou, the Sur-Descended Monarch, Arbitor of Life, the Great Righteons King, King of Kings, and Professor of Boundless Dominions and Supreme Wisdom.

which with a freeze to A you at held be been been with a tributor of Life, the Great Lightons dead in Clarks that if it clark? All that he perfect rhyths, catching his breath the clarks and the clarks are the clarks